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MADRAS

KESAVAN UNNI NAYAR

THE
MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE
MAGAZINE

Vol. XX, No. 1 October, 1950

KESAVAN UNNI NAYAR

Col. Unni Nayar was killed in Korea on 12 August, at the age of 39. He was Indian Alternate Member of the United Nations Commission on Korea, and had been in Korea for about three weeks. The moment he arrived in the country, he asked to be sent as far forward as possible, and he had been attached to the Commission's liaison group at the seat of government, already holding on precariously at Taegu. He had paid daily visits to the fighting front, and when he was killed he was on such a visit, in a jeep, with two British journalists and a Korean officer. Near Waegwan the jeep exploded a land-mine, and all the four occupants were killed.

Manakkampad Kesavan Unni Nayar came to this College, from Ottapalam High School and the Maharaja's College, Ernakulam, as a student of English Honours, in 1930–33,—having tried, and failed, to get himself selected for the Indian Navy. He worked hard and did well in English, joined the U.T.C. and rose to the rank of Corporal, play-acted a good deal (he lived in Caithness Hall), and wrote and sub-edited for the College Magazine. After graduation he threw himself with characteristic enthusiasm into journalism, starting with *My Magazine* (or something like it), and proceeding to the Madras *Mail* and then the Calcutta *Statesman*. He began at the bottom, relied on his own efforts, and did everything that he did thoroughly and with style; and he worked his way up slowly at first, but steadily. He also enrolled himself in the A.I.R.O. When the Second World War broke out, he joined up, being commissioned in the 5th Maharatta Light Infantry. He was very soon posted as an Observer. He served first in Malaya, then went through the first Burma Campaign and all the retreat under General Alexander. His high opinion of General Alexander, as a man and as a soldier was matched by the poor views he took of some other generals who achieved greater publicity.

After a short interlude, during which he was Press Representative with the Duke of Gloucester during the Duke's tour of India, he served in Egypt, N. Africa, Sicily, and Italy. At Wady Akarit he got a shell-splinter into his left cheek which gave him a charming dimple and an occasional twinge of tooth-ache. About the same time he was awarded the M.B.E.

After the War he returned to the Delhi office of the *Statesman*, as Senior Special Representative with the Government of India; but with the coming of Independence he was recalled to the Army, and served as Observer during the early operations in Kashmir. In 1948 he was sent to the Indian Embassy in Washington, as Public Relations Officer with the full rank of Colonel. He accompanied the Indian Prime Minister during his tour of the United States.

Kesavan Unni Nayar always avoided the limelight; but the tributes paid to him, at his death, by members of the Government of India, of the U. S. State Department and of the United Nations Secretariat, as well as by the journalists of Washington, showed that his work was highly valued by those who knew what was going on behind the scenes, and that much was expected of him in the future. And it was revealed that on

the eve of his death he had been offered the post of Principal Military Observer for the United Nations in Korea, which proves that in his three weeks he had acquitted himself well.

The National Press Club of Washington at once set about raising funds for an 'Unni Nayar Journalism Fellowship', the object of which is to be to bring Indian journalists to the United States. The New York *Times* devoted a leader to him (14 August, 1950), saying: 'The United Nations has lost a devoted official and hundreds of persons have lost a charming and gracious friend in the death in Korea of Colonel Unni Nayar. He was killed in line of duty, faithfully and bravely serving the United Nations as he had previously served his country. His death at this time is doubly unfortunate since, as Pandit Nehru recently pointed out, there is great need for the West and East to understand each other. Colonel Nayar, with his warmth of heart, his gift of phrase and his breadth of vision, made that understanding easier.'

Colonel Nayar leaves a widow (Dr. T. C. Vimala, whose family has been well represented in this College), and a daughter Ammu, who was born soon after the family arrived in Washington. When Korea was invaded, all three were planning to come home on leave.

The thing people noticed first in Unni Nayar was his gaiety, friendliness, and high spirits. He had a good eye for the important points in any situation, but he was also quick to notice incongruous details and human weaknesses, so that he always saw, remembered, and in suitable company could retail with gusto, many interesting little things that other observers had missed. And he was really interested in people. In any company, big or little, he took only his fair share of the talk, and he was always a good listener; but sometimes one realized afterwards that social life had been a little kinder and brisker because he was there. He never asserted himself, but he always went his own way, led by his quiet but sturdy sense of duty, and by his passionate love of all that was excellent. He cared little what people in general might think of him: he wanted to know their opinions about everything except himself; and by all accounts he was regardless of danger.

His personal integrity and his love of his work came out more gradually. He took great pains to see a situation in its proper perspective, and to write about it clearly, objectively, and in good English. His work took him at first to police-courts, then to playing-fields, and at last to battle-fields in four of the five continents: however little the show he was covering, or however big, he tried to inform himself thoroughly, and he never did a slipshod piece of work, or a merely showy one.

His hard work was not due to any self-centred ambition.. He valued praise from people who knew what they are talking about, if it was discriminating, but he never claimed credit for his work, and he never seemed to think about what was going to happen to him next. The driving force in his life was a deep love of all that is excellent in itself. He loved Shakespeare, and he loved Kathakali. He was pleased, without necessarily talking about it, when he thought he had written a well-shaped article of the right length, with no errors of fact and no superfluous words, that gave a fair view of the subject. In personal relations, too, he was highly selective. He liked most people, and most people liked him; but his intimacies were few, and deep. In his friendships he was most loyal and constant. He kept a warm place in his heart for this College, because he had been happy here. We have lost him too soon, and most suddenly; but we can rejoice and take pride in our memories of him. To his widow and little daughter, to his younger brother (Captain Kunjunny Nayar, also student of the College in 1935-39), and to all his family, we offer our respectful sympathy.

DR. A. V. MOSES

Andrew Victor Moses's connection with the Madras Christian College commenced more than half a century ago when he joined the lower school section as quite a small boy. From the school he went on to the College; passed his B.A. and won the Aberdeen Studentship. As soon as he took the M.A. degree in Physics, he was made a permanent member of the staff. In 1925 he went to England to do research work in Physics under Prof. Wilberforce. He got his Ph.D. and returned to India as a professor. He served the College till he retired in 1942 as the head of the Department of Physics.

He combined with his knowledge of advanced theoretical Physics extraordinary mechanical skill. Soon after he returned from England, plans were made for shifting the College from George Town to Tambaram, and all that is good in the Physics Laboratories at Tambaram is his work. He started the B.Sc. (Hons.) courses and built up an honours laboratory under conditions in which it was so difficult to get equipment.

He had the honour of delivering a lecture under the 'Sir S. Subramania Aiyer Endowment' on the research work he had done in Radio.

He rendered great service to the College as the Warden of the College Park Hostel for several years. The large number of students who were in the hostel during his time will always remember with gratitude the love and care bestowed upon them by Dr. and Mrs. Moses. For Dr. Moses would go two miles with any one who forced him to go one mile.

He was a master in the field of Radio and professional technicians came to him for help when they were baffled. It was wonderful to see how sets that remained silent and sullen when handled by professionals burst into music and song under his magic touch. During his last months, when he was hardly able to move from his house he was happy to see old friends and to talk of the college he loved so well.

MR. R. SRINIVASA IYER

The following notice of Mr. R. Srinivasa Iyer, retired Accountant-General, has been kindly sent us by Mr. K. Venkatarama Iyer, whose brother, Balarama Iyer, was a classmate of Mr. Srinivasa Iyer, and who is best known to the present generation of students as the generous donor of the bust of Dr. Miller in the centre of the college buildings, and Secretary of the College School Building Appeal, and as the father of V. Pattabhiraman, the well-known cricketer.

* * *

Mr. R. Srinivasa Iyer a distinguished old boy of the College was born in 1869. After study in the Wesleyan Mission College at Negapatam, he entered the College in 1887 in the B. A. class and took his B. A. degree in 1889 with Physics as his special subject and securing the University medal for distinction in that subject. He then took his M. A. degree in the same subject and served for some time in the Central College at Bangalore. In 1893 he was appointed by the Government of India as Asst. Examiner of Accounts on the results of a competitive examination. Rising on the usual rungs of the official ladder, he attained the rank of Accountant-General and having held the rank for a short while he retired prematurely.

Almost a generation ago, he had the honour of presiding over the Annual celebration of the College Day.

The last few years of his life he spent at Tiruvadamarudur, a sacred place on the bank of the Caveri. He died in November last at the age of eighty, mourned by a host of relations and friends.

THE CALL OF GOD

THE CALL OF ABRAHAM

The Bible tells how God time after time calls a man, speaking to him and giving him a particular task to perform. The call comes sometimes as a supernatural sound or vision, sometimes as 'a still small voice' within the man's mind, conscience, or imagination; and sometimes we are not given any details. The outward form, however interesting, is not the important thing: what matters is that a man becomes sure that God is real and active, or in Old Testament language 'a living God'; that he has a plan for the nation, and for all other nations as well; and that for the sake of that plan he lays a definite commission on a man. No one is called for his own sake, as a reward for his vown irtue. God says 'Come', only in order that he may say 'Go'. The only power is God's, and he uses it, not for the sake of favoured individuals, but of all men.

Genesis 12 : 1-9 ; 15 : 1, 5-12, 17f.

THE CALL OF MOSES

The history of the nation Israel begins when God calls Abraham to leave the safety of his father's house, to go out into the desert land, and to build up there a new way of life for himself and his household. Later we find the descendants of Abraham again settled in a civilized country in Egypt; but the Egyptian king, the Pharaoh, is persecuting them. Their spirit is being broken by oppression. Once more God calls a man: he speaks to Moses, at this time a poor exile, herding another man's sheep. He bids him stir up the people to defy the oppressor, and to lead them out into the poverty and freedom of life as nomads in the desert, so that they may still worship God in the manner of their fathers.

Exodus 2 : 23-25 ; 3 : 1-10.

THE CALL OF JOSHUA

God had called Abraham to be a pioneer and explorer, opening up an undeveloped country and establishing a new way of life there. He had called Moses to lead the people out of slavery and to make them a nation again. After a time of nomadic journeyings in the desert, Moses having died, God spoke once more to Joshua, to appoint him as a military leader under whom the nation must fight its way into the land of Canaan, which Abraham, with his herds and flocks, had opened up.

Joshua 1 : 1–7 ; 3 : 1–7, 14–17.

THE CALL OF GIDEON

The land of Canaan is entered and possessed, not without much bloodshed. But the trials of Israel are not over. From time to time they become lazy and superstitious; they forget the God of their fathers, and make terms with the Baals or gods of the tribes they have dispossessed. Then God calls and sends a Judge or Champion, and under his leadership their purity of heart and their strength are restored. Such a one is Gideon.

Judges 6 : 1–6, 11–16, 25–32 ; 8 : 28.

THE INFANT SAMUEL

It is not only the wise and the strong whom God calls to do his work: he chooses whom he will, and his calling is a mystery. When the people are degenerate, and even the venerable priest Eli is deaf to the commandments and warnings of God, it is through a little apprentice-priest, the boy Samuel, that the Word of God comes to Israel.

1 Samuel 3 : 1–18.

THE CALL OF DAVID

The calling of the infant Samuel is a mystery. So in later years is the call given

* At the College services on Sunday evenings, from the beginning of the academic year, the Old Testament lessons have been these passages on the Call of God, taken in the main from the syllabus 'The People of God,' which has been published this year, and is the syllabus for the religious instruction in Class III. The references to the passages are here given, with the explanatory prefaces.

through this same Samuel to the boy David. The first King of Israel, Saul, has fallen into evil ways, and God commands Samuel to appoint another man to be king instead. And again God chooses not as man would choose.

1 Samuel 16 : 1–13.

THE TASK OF ELIJAH

At a time when God has been forgotten by his people, and seems to be hidden, he makes himself known to his servant Elijah, speaking to him as 'a still small voice'. God's message is, first, that things are not as bad as they appear to be: Elijah thinks that he alone is faithful, but God declares that there are seven thousand Israelites who still worship him in secret. Secondly, God commands Elijah to interfere in politics, replacing the kings of his own nation and of the neighbouring nation in Damascus. The revolutions which follow are fierce and bloody.

1 Kings 19: 1–21.

THE CALL OF A PROPHET

God rules the affairs of men, appointing human agents to carry out his purposes for the world. He also appoints other men to be his prophets, which means interpreters or spokesmen. Through them he declares to the people the meaning of the things that are happening to them and around them. He calls Isaiah while Isaiah is worshipping in the temple in Jerusalem, and gives him a message to pass on to the nation.

Isaiah 6.

THE MYSTERY OF GOD'S CALLING

The call of a prophet, like the call of a leader or commander, is a mystery. The prophet Amos tells us that he had no special training or inclination for the work of prophecy; he was a humble shepherd. But the word of God came to him, and spoke through him, with a power he could not withstand.

Amos 3 : 1–8 ; 7 : 14f.

THE CALL OF JEREMIAH

Men are chosen by God, without choice on their part to be his agents or spokesmen. But they do not become mere instruments for reproducing a message ; they remain free and responsible persons ; they are themselves, and very different from one another. Jeremiah, unlike the rough shepherd Amos, was an imaginative and rather effeminate man ; he did not in the least want to push forward among the courtiers and politicians and tell them their business. But he too obeyed the will of God.

Jeremiah 1 : 4-19.

THE CALL OF EZEKIEL

The prophets of the Old Testament are very different from one another. Perhaps the strangest of them all is Ezekiel, who sees weird and vivid visions, and seems to live in a world of his own, far apart from other men ; but he emerges from it sometimes to preach a plain direct message—that men must live uprightly, and must be faithful to God.

Ezekiel 1 : 3-5, 27f. ; 3 : 17-27.

A FREE PRESS AND THE READER'S RESPONSIBILITY

GORDON P. HAGBERG

U.S. Information Officer

INAUGURAL ADDRESS TO THE ENGLISH HONOURS ASSOCIATION

The title of this talk connotes a dual subject. Actually it is a single, if not singular, subject. What I have to say about the reader's responsibility is applicable only where a free press exists. I do not propose to discuss freedom of the press in its broad aspects. I wish merely to point out the reciprocal nature of that basic right we call freedom of expression.

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Ayyar has ably expressed it thus: 'The freedom of the press and the writer, in the nature of things, implies freedom not only to propagate ideas, but also involves the reciprocal freedom of the consumer not to consume any particular product.'

It is the latter function—that of the consumer—that I wish to emphasize. Indeed, I would go one step further. Instead of referring to it as a privilege only, I would add that in a free society it is an obligation. We hear much about the responsibility of a free press, but little about the responsibility of the individual for whom the press exists—the reader. Well, what is his responsibility?

In a totalitarian state, where all media of mass communication are rigidly controlled, he has little choice. His privilege and his obligation are one. He must accept what he is told. He must ask no questions. If doubts creep into his mind, he dare not express them. He must mask his real thoughts.

In such a state, the reader exercises critical judgment at his own risk. Open discussion vanishes and argument assumes a hollow, meaningless sound. Honest evaluation becomes impossible, and the search for truth a mockery.

Things are not so in a free society. We in the United States and you in India have fought for a freedom that has for its cornerstone the freedom of speech and press. Again Sir Ramaswamy Ayyar has aptly phrased this thought. In his recent Independence Day article, he states: '. . . where persons cannot freely convey their thoughts to one another, no other liberty is secure.'

However, in both of our countries there are far too many who think of this as a paper privilege. It is guaranteed in the Constitution, and that is that. They fail to realize that it is a privilege which will wither away if not properly exercised. They think of freedom of expression as permitting a flow of information to them but requiring no effort on their part. In short, they do not recognize it as the duty of a responsible citizen to digest this information.

What I mean by this digestive responsibility is nothing more or less than the critical appraisal which you apply in the study of a literary work. Of course, there are differences in method, but the principle remains the same. The important thing is that an active process of evaluation takes place in the reader's mind rather than blind acceptance or indifference.

By the very nature of news, with its emphasis on timeliness, there is bound to be imperfection in this process. From the editor who selects the news to the reader who reads it, there is no one with the time or Olympian detachment to weigh each word and pronounce final judgment. Even if this were possible; it would be of doubtful value, because the unceasing flow of events might give new meaning tomorrow to the reports of today.

The dynamic nature of our living is reflected in the press. The reader, therefore, must adjust his judgments to the transi-

tional aspects of the information he receives through the press. He does not have the careful guidance that you have in studying great literature. Nor does he have the benefit of perspective which brings into clear focus the marks of greatness etched upon the classic of literature.

Likewise, the precision of the scientist in the laboratory is not possible in weighing news. A notable comment on this question was made by Dr. Sidney Hook, philosopher and psychologist at New York University. What he said pertained primarily to politics, but it has equal significance for our present subject. 'A natural scientist,' said Dr. Hook, 'tries to formulate his problems with sufficient clarity to enable him to fashion a relevant hypothesis, and thus know what kind of evidence to look for, and where. This kind of thinking is commendable, no matter what the subject matter. But in the natural science the inquirer does not have to make a final choice between hypotheses, or commit himself irretrievably. He can suspend judgment; he can wait until the preponderant balance of probabilities clearly favours one theory. He can always go back to his starting point.

'In political affairs, however, the luxury of suspended judgment is not always possible. Sometimes it is necessary to act before all the relevant evidence is in. . . In politics and human affairs, genuine safety is sometimes secured by taking a reasonable risk rather than by playing it safe. . . In science there is only one truth, and only one basic interest. In society, if there is one truth, it can be reached only through the voluntary adjustment of many different interests.'

Having thus recognized some limitations in judging the news of the day, we are faced with the question, 'How, then, can a reader fulfil his responsibility?' If he cannot apply rigid standards in assessing the value of news, what can he do to get a more useful understanding of it? Each reader, within his own capacity, must try to develop good reading habits and avoid bad ones. These can be grouped under four general headings—(1) Discrimination, (2) Attribution, (3) Corroboration and (4) Assimilation.

Lest these ponderous terms discourage the willing reader, let us suggest some questions that he might ask himself in reading a press account. Not that he will actually punctuate his reading with such inquiries. Rather, it is hoped, he will in time so accustom himself to thinking within this framework of critical evaluation, that the elements of what he is reading will fall into their proper relationships almost automatically.

Under the heading of discrimination, this simple question is the principal one each reader should ask himself: 'Is this fact, or is it opinion?' Casual as it sounds, such an enquiry is basic to all news discrimination. Yet it is overlooked by many an intelligent reader. Prejudice sometimes conditions a reader to take an opinion as fact, especially when the opinion is an agreeable one. But the conscientious reader must guard against this. It is one thing for him to agree with an opinion expressed by someone else. It is quite another thing for him to give it factual status in his own thinking. There are, of course, other forms in which the question of discrimination might be posed; but the distinction between fact and opinion is a basic one. It leads inevitably to the second big question—that of attribution.

If an opinion is expressed, who expressed it? If a fact is stated, what is the source of the information? In either case, is the source adequately identified? The intelligent reader must certainly answer such questions in his own mind before he allows his opinion to congeal. He must also be quick to identify rumor and speculation as such.

A word of caution is due here. Sometimes it is not sufficient only to identify the writer of an article. One must often go further and ask where he got his information before making a final evaluation. We are not concerned with an occasional slip on the part of a generally reliable writer. That is all too human. But a well-known name is often used by unscrupulous propagandists as a banner under which to parade a mixture of half-truths and outright falsification. The alert reader will readily spot this trick.

It is at such a juncture that the third function—that of corroboration—comes into play. How does this information, the reader must ask himself, fit in with the facts I already know? This may not yield an immediate or conclusive answer, but at least it will start a progressive train of thought. Healthy scepticism is a sure antidote for shallow reasoning. It is constructively applied in all forms of research, and while the news reader need not be as thorough as the scientist he will do well to appropriate this habit.

Finally, there is the task of assimilation. This, in many ways, is the most difficult phase of the entire process. Having read a news account of some consequence, the reader asks himself: Should I accept this or reject it or suspend judgment on it? Rarely is there cause for an absolute answer. Usually there are qualifications that cannot be ignored. But the reader is not likely to make the necessary qualifications unless he is in the habit of asking the basic question. It is at this stage also that the reader must decide how important the matter is which he has read. The discarding of trivial material leaves the mind free to cope with questions that have real significance. That reader is fortunate who has mastered the technique of shedding the inconsequential and absorbing the consequential portions of the news. This is not to deny the element of entertainment in reading; it is simply an attempt to put it in its proper place.

Another important consideration at this point is that of completeness. It is impossible for the average reader to read every new story all the way through. Of necessity, he skip-reads or reads the headlines, and selects a few stories for more thorough reading. There is a strong inclination to form opinions on the basis of headlines or on fragments of a story. The honest reader must refuse to fall into this lazy habit. He must decide in each case whether he has read enough of a story to reach a conclusion. If not, he must keep an open mind on that particular topic.

There is also the matter of continuity. The reader who follows the news regularly and keeps himself well posted on the main questions of the day is in a much better position to exercise sound judgment on a new development than the occasional reader who stumbles onto a story without any background knowledge.

These are some of the do's and dont's of reading the news. As you can easily see, there is no sure-fire method of becoming a successful reader. These suggestions incorporate many of the mental disciplines you have learned in your studies—literature as well as other subjects. I only hope that restating them in terms of reading the press will give new meaning to them and will show how your education can contribute in a very practical way to your role as responsible and useful citizens.

It may seem that I have given undue emphasis to the reader and have neglected the man who dishes out the news—the editor. To correct this lack of balance—if such it be—I wish now to quote the words of a very able spokesman for the latter group. Asked for his comment on the task of the press in 1950, B. M. McKelway, editor of the *Washington Star*, gave the following reply. It was printed in the magazine, *Editor and Publisher*, under the title, 'An Editor's Prayer for 1950'.

'O Lord in 1950 please deliver us from bad reporting and bad editing. Please make everybody connected with our newspapers understand how important readers are—far more important than the editors. Give us reporters, O Lord, who spurn rumors and respect only fact. And surround them with editors, O Lord, who are as good as the reporters.

'Please, Lord, don't let any more stories about flying saucers and mysterious objects floating in the air get into the press. Smite the reporters and the editors who print stuff about "Scores of Citizens were Agog Today" over things they said were floating in the air. Make the reporters name at least five people who were agog, O Lord, and give their names, their ages and their addresses.

'Make the people who run newspapers,

(*Continued on page* 11)

ART AND ECONOMICS

DEVI PRASAD ROY CHOWDHURY

(*Principal, School of Arts and Crafts, Madras*)

INAUGURAL ADDRESS TO THE ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION

The learned professor Dr. Paul has asked me to talk on economics and identify its objective with various activities of life in relation to art in our country and abroad. He has in this connection laid special stress upon commercial art, which he wants to be the guiding feature of my talk.

A privilege like this which I have been obliged to accept is usually reserved for those exalted persons, who can meet any situation without feeling embarrassed or diffident. It is a gift, or a habit acquired by force of circumstances. In my case it is neither a gift nor a habit but an accident and a fatal one too, hence it would be a miracle if I could save myself from ridicule. Be that as it may, I feel inclined to face the consequences.

The meaning of 'economics' was not quite clear to me. So I had to consult the dictionary to be sure what my performance should be like. It is clearly noted in the book that the word means 'useful application of wealth or material resources, management without loss or waste', etc., etc. Now I take the specific guidance of the learned professor and proceed with Commercial Art.

In Commercial Art, art is applied to a purpose other than art for art's sake. Those who co-operate in the business are, the artist, the employer, the consumer of the outturn and the man in the street. The science of economics works magnificently well with the joint efforts of all these. This is how it is done. The palette of the artist is mercilessly rationed by minimising the different shades of pigments to meet the urgent need of being catchy. The employer takes a solemn oath not to pay the artist more than what his convenience would permit. Seeking convenience in this manner is a personal affair with which we are not concerned. The press refuses to accept any gradation of tone on account of the consumer's partiality towards line blocks, which are cheaper in cost and quite effective in print.

The objective is to popularise trade through such designs as would arrest the attention of the wayfarer, without compelling him to get into the depths to understand intrinsic values of the signs composed in a pictorial theme. The purpose of economy is aggressively alert here, since the project aims at reducing wastage of time, money, thought, energy, and all the rest of it, that go to make the science complete. Success of course depends upon how the artist exhausts himself to procure the result. He is employed for the business to serve as a bull yoked to a cart. The latter is not supposed to know the weight of the burden it has to carry nor the destination it has to go to. The bull moves on, drags on, on account of the driving force behind the whip. It is the indomitable will of the driver that makes the beast go on. The most amazing thing in this respect is that the energy behind the whip never ceases to function even though the driver gets tired. The cause for the gracious withdrawal of economic pressure from ceaseless whipping and continuous labour of the artist seems to be veiled in mystery. It is time that we made some investigation to see whether, in this regard, the economic objective is not lost in the case of Commercial Art in our land.

The popularising of industry through pictorial illustrations is rather a recent innovation. Since it is an importation from the West, a lenient attitude is sought for experiments in this field till the practice grows into a tradition. Giving due con-

sideration to all the possibilities involved, they seem to me to be bound up with exploitation of the very fundamentals of aesthetics, and this is not a thing which I can reconcile myself to. I am constrained to say that the prospect of being catchy is more likely to lead to frustration than promise any progress if things go on as they are doing at present. The reason for my apprehension is that the approach of the Commercial Artist generally is not only objective but subjective also. Therefore the subject through which the objective is to be reached, ought to have an artistic appeal, and without such an artistic appeal, no service can be rendered to the utilitarian aspect of Commercial Art.

Here is another problem. It concerns the standard of aesthetic sense of the receptive agent for whom the posters are intended. This problem takes us right to the bottom of the system of education that has been current for a long time. This system has hardly created any interest for a fuller life. We gathered the knowledge left by others in a mechanical manner. We had no intention to use it. Our ambition was merely to secure a degree to serve as a passport stamping us as educated. Our unassimilated knowledge failed to excite the intellect to the point of enabling us to think and see things for ourselves. Eyes did not look at things of beauty, ears never cared for music. The limbs did not move well to allow the body to attain its full stature. Deafness, numbness, loss of vitality and all sorts of inabilities prevailed, promoting an unhealthy existence. We just lingered on, and did not live. No ambitious outlook could be expected to those whose mind and body are crushed under heavy loads of knowledge rarely used.

Approach to aesthetic standards has been not only absent from institutions of mass education, but it has been scrupulously avoided in our homes also, where growth of individuals depended on environmental influence. In the latter places, every form of appreciation of the beautiful was generally considered an indulgence in luxury or sheer waste of time, in consequence of which, the person artistically bent, was taken to be a social misfit if not a torch-bearer of scandals. But these censors are perhaps not aware of the fact that the themes in art of our religion have been mostly erotic, and the highest attainment of our art in plastic and graphic forms developed through religious motifs. I have digressed from Commercial Art to fine art, because Commercial Art owes its existence to the latter. The distinction bestowed upon Commercial Art is on account of a certain technique of its own, which is uncompromisingly rigid in character.

Now let us return to our original interest. Let us question ourselves before we get involved in complications. Do we really respond to the call of the device, and if we do, what are the reactions? The answer will be that one set of people will remain totally indifferent, while another will vigorously protest. The protest will be on the ground of cruelty to the aesthetic sense. Let us proceed to examine the cause that gives birth to the indifference or to the unfavourable response. The nearest reason we can get at is that there is usually a discord in the arrangements of pigments and a systematic disruption in the method of balancing. With the result, colours begin to scream and there is a revolt of balance in the disorder that follows. Here we are again faced with the question. Has there been any serious attempt to check the disorder that compels a shattering of sensitive nerves? In answer we have to admit that there has been no such attempt. I may in this connection draw a simile by comparing the discord in question to the sudden beating of a tin box in the midst of a well organized orchestra. The unwarranted intrusion of the crude into the sphere of the refined, will explain how adjustments of cultivated sounds that constitute absolute music could end in a chaos on account of interruption by the unwanted. The same rule applies to painting also. Proper adjustments of sound and colour in both the cases are indispensable for a pleasing expression. But the very element on which depends the desirable result works as a discord if discipline in harmony is outraged. Relying on the conclusion we have

arrived at, I might say, it is the taste which is responsible for the menace, the taste which has degenerated for want of understanding of relative values. Good taste is the test of proper education for every walk of life.

Speaking of values and taste, we can further analyse their reactions on the subject under discussion. I have already stated that the function of a poster is to create an impression on the passer-by, even when he just throws a fleeting glance at it. That is all he can afford to spare in the midst of a preoccupied mind and motion, since nobody walks without a purpose. The effect thus created in the mind is expected to fulfil the aim the illustration stands for. But the discord associated with it brings a repulsion, which prevents further attention, though it was expected to induce further inquisitiveness of the subject-matter in the mind of the person concerned. Nobody, it should be noted, likes to be in close touch with a thing in which his interest has ceased. Hence to make an impression lasting, we have to add just that interest which increases the value of the subject-matter and ultimately fulfils its commercial utility. This is only possible when finer issues of the art are implemented in the pictorial theme, for which culture of aesthetics, pure and simple, is required. In the circumstances, I venture to suggest that the taste for the beautiful must be fostered at home first, where the dweller and the visitor both get the benefit of the surroundings. Thus good taste gets a chance to spread in every sphere of activity.

I have explained in short what Commercial Art stands for and the possibilities of its betterment. Now let me proceed to another aspect of art, which can be described as art commercialised. This is a very simple business. It consists in the selling by the artist of his soul, along with his art. The soul of an artist when allowed to exist as such in our country, is rather hard-boiled, and it takes any amount of dictation from the purchaser, besides accommodating itself to the wishes of relations in the matter of correction of work already done. Otherwise the artist will get landed in a difficult situation, with hunger threatening in the offing. Hunger is not a pleasant thing to play with. The artist knows that. So the gift of the artist works in harmony with the instinct of self-preservation. The satisfied purchaser approves of this as a healthy combination.

I have talked long enough on economy in relation to art applied to industry. Further attempts in this direction may land me into trouble and expose my wits to a risky situation. I have no intention to do so. I therefore take leave of you, and say, here ends my talk for this evening.

(*Continued from page* 8)

O Lord, understand that the good people of this country really depend upon them for accurate news. Tell them, Lord, that every time the papers make fools of themselves by mistakes, juvenile excitement and undue preoccupation with the trivial they lose something of their most precious asset—the confidence of their readers. Let them know that it is upon this confidence that freedom of the press depends. It does not depend on what politicians say or do.

'Purify us, O Lord, of the cynics, the gossip mongers, the dangerously irresponsible and unthinking—all of those who lack respect for an honorable calling and bring shame upon its good name. Remind them that while Pilate said "truth is not on earth" we know that it is on earth and that our job is to find it and after finding it, to print it.'

I think we can safely say aloud 'Amen' to such a prayer. There is only one thing I should like to add. If it is the newspaperman's job to find the truth and print it, it is equally the reader's job to recognize it and put it to work. By rejecting shameful imitations or clever distortions, the reader can contribute effectively to the preservation of a free press in a free society.

JUVENILE RECLAMATION AT CHINGLEPUT

[*We are glad to have another article by an old student on the work he is doing—work of unusual service to the country. We are grateful to Mr. Mantramurti for his kindness in writing this article, and supplying the photographs, and to his officer who has granted permission for the publication.*]

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Senior Certified School at Chingleput, Madras State, is an institution where naughty children between the ages of 12 and 18 are detained for correction and reformation. The entire premises occupied by the school was once a Fort built by one Thimmaraja of the Vijayanagar Dynasty and the outer Ramparts, the inner Ramparts and the moat surrounding the Fort can still be seen (Picture No. 1).

The Raj Mahal, in the centre of the premises, was originally built by Thimmaraja to enable his consort to worship the God, Sri Varadaraja of Conjeeveram, as the temple at Conjeeveram could be very clearly seen from the top of this building which is now being protected under the Ancient Monuments Act (Picture No. 2 right background). After the fall of the Hindu Dynasty, however, the Fort passed into the hands of the Moghuls who in turn surrendered it to the East India Company who got a Jail constructed within the premises.

The Government of Madras were then faced with the vital problem of Juvenile Delinquency and their reclamation; and on 15th Oct. 1887, a Reformatory was started in these premises with just twenty pupils. In order to remove the stigma attached to these institutions, the word 'Reformatory' has, of late, been changed into 'Certified School.'

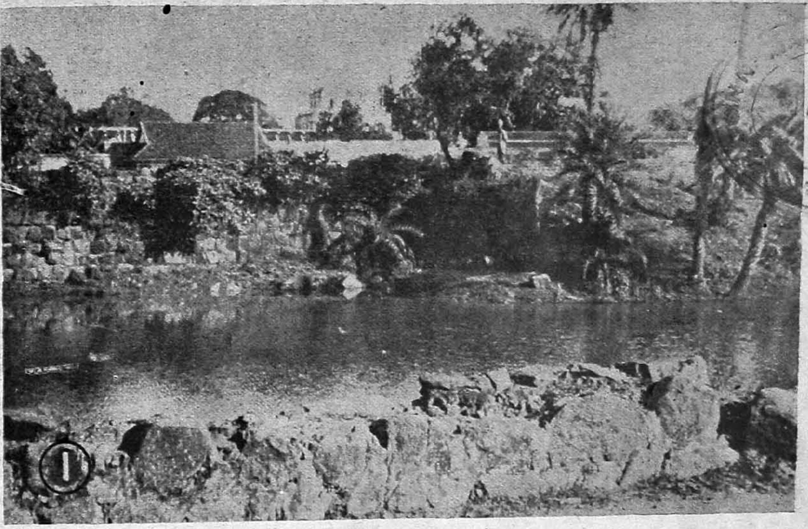
The institution is akin to a hospital where a patient is sent for correct diagnosis and effective treatment and not a 'Minor Jail' as it is more popularly known. Every possible attempt is, therefore, being made to remove that bias from the people's mind, and now it is just an ordinary school where children are trained to become useful citizens. The Jail atmosphere has been totally banished and the methods adopted here just now are more psychological than physiological.

The Madras State has stolen a march over the other States so far as juvenile reclamation is concerned and while committing a child to this institution, the Magistrate bases the period of detention on two factors, viz. the age of the child and the seriousness of the offence committed, with of course the idea of giving the child the maximum benefit of his stay in the institution. The minimum period of detention is, therefore, two years and the maximum five.

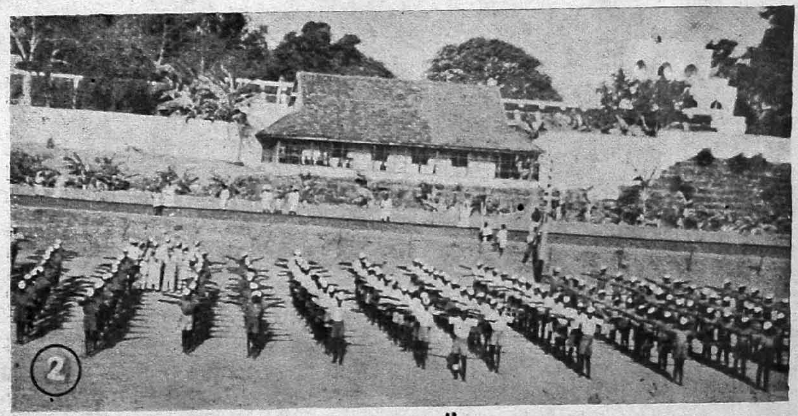
THE FIRST IMPRESSION

There is always a stigma attached to these institutions and the boy is made to believe, at the very outset, that he is being sent to a penal institution to undergo long years of bitter agony and miserable servitude. This is the most unfortunate impression with which the boy enters the portals of the school and, therefore, the first few months of the boy's stay here is the most vital period from the point of view of the Reformer, for the slightest mistake committed during that period will result in an awful tragedy as the child, biased as he is, will jump to the most natural conclusion that this is indeed a place where he will be treated as a criminal.

By kind words and sympathetic acts, however, it is always possible for an officer working in the school, to successfully eradicate from the child's mind that bias and to get a thoroughly correct idea of the antecedents of the boy. This kind of attitude goes a long way towards effective reformation as the child is quite prepared to confide in one who has won him over by



THE FORT (HISTORICAL)
THE OUTER RAMPARTS, THE INNER RAMPARTS AND THE MOAT



EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES : PHYSICAL EXERCISES

VOCATIONAL TRAINING : METAL WORK SECTION—ALUMINIUM CASTING

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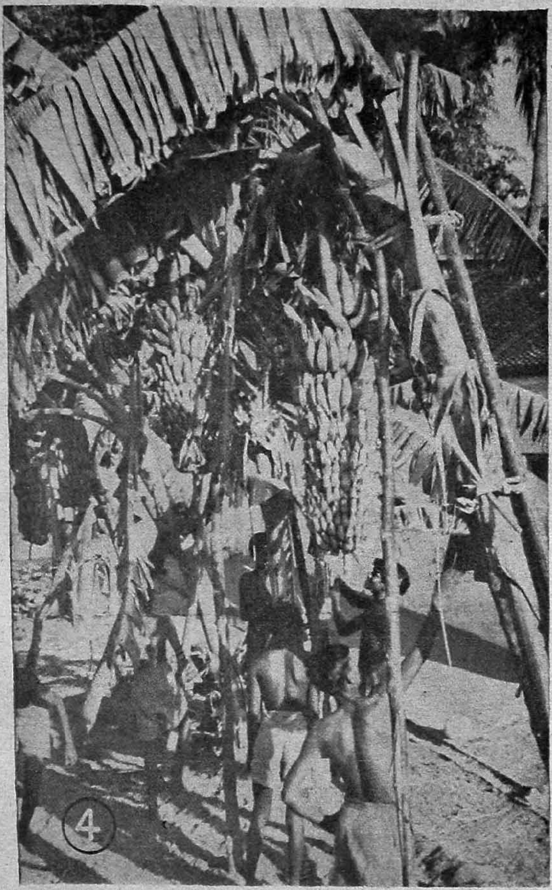
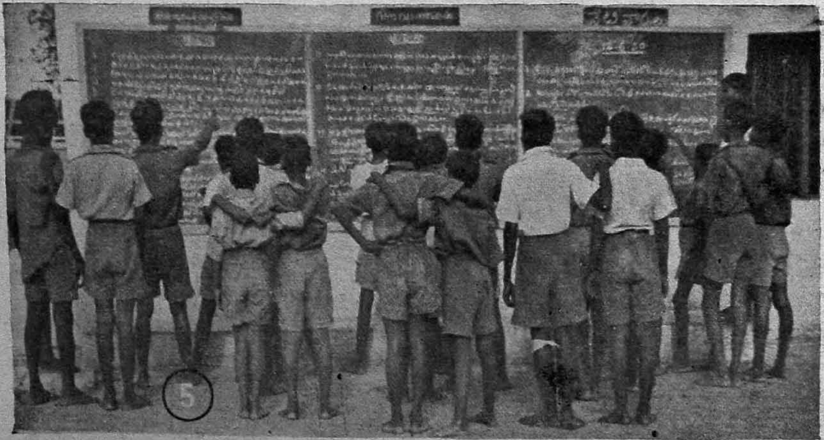


AGRICULTURE : BOYS WORKING AT ONE OF THE SCHOOL GARDENS



AMENITIES : DAILY NEWS IN TAMIL, TELUGU AND MALAYALAM

sheer kindness and sympathy. The child therefore begins to develop a natural liking for the school, the environments and those with whom he comes in contact.

The boys committed to this school are all youthful offenders and about 80% of them come from broken homes where, owing to the most unfortunate state of affairs, there is lack of discipline, lack of happiness, lack of proper food and lack of adequate clothing. Therefore, on admission, every boy is given a set of new clothes, a shirt, a pair of shorts, a towel, a cap and a 'langotty' and of course a fine meal, the kind of meal which he would not have had for quite a long time. He is also provided with a lovely carpet to sleep on and a fine rug—'cumbly'—to keep himself warm. Thus the boy is made to feel at the very outset that this is a place where every possible attempt will be made to keep him happy and comfortable.

HOUSE SYSTEM

The school consists of six Houses and the boys are allotted to the various Houses according to the age and size of the individual pupil. Every House has its Captain who is assisted by a number of Section Monitors who are in charge of the several sections into which each House is divided. Usually each section consists of only twelve boys so that it is possible to pay individual attention to them. A Secondary Grade Teacher is the Housemaster of each House and he, with the co-operation of the House Captain, and the Monitors, manages the internal discipline and management of the matters pertaining to the House. Thus in each House, boys of different communities, different languages and different creeds, live a corporate life which gives them adequate preparation for their life when they go out into the wider arena of life outside the school walls.

EDUCATION

Both secular and industrial education is imparted to the boys during their stay here. The instruction is usually craft-centred and the boy's aptitude and the father's profession are taken into account while allotting the individual pupil to a vocational class. Trained teachers are in charge of the educational classes while clever, experienced and fully qualified Instructors impart vocational training to the boys in Carpentry, Weaving, Tailoring, Blacksmithy, Metal Work, Masonry, Band, Laundrying and Matweaving. As far as possible lessons on the secular side are correlated with the lessons on the vocational side. A boy who has taken up Carpentry is taught the sources from which timber could be obtained (Geography), the different kinds of timber and the methods of preserving timber, etc. (Science), the correct methods to be adopted while drawing up estimates (Mathematics) etc., etc. Thus when the boy is discharged, he leaves the institution with adequate knowledge, both practical and theoretical, to start an honest living after leaving the school (Pictures No. 3 and 4).

EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

On account of the rich food the boys get, there is quite a lot of superficial energy pent up in each child and hence the extra-curricular activities form a very important part of the training here. The boys are provided with abundant opportunity to 'let out steam' by means of their Parades, Games, Camps, Scouting, Dramatisation, etc. etc. (Picture 2).

DISCIPLINE

The primary object of the School is to aim at discipline from within and not from without. The Jail atmosphere has been totally removed from these institutions and the treatment meted out to the boys is more humane and naturally highly effective. The boys frame their own rules for their conduct at School and vote the punishment for the violation of each rule. They all assemble once a day for the Law Class where the mistakes committed by the boys are discussed in detail and the appropriate punishment meted out to the offenders. The punishments are centralised and no one in the school except the Headmaster's Assistant in charge of Character Training or the Headmaster himself may beat the boys and as far as possible the boys are punished *in camera*.

AMENITIES

The boys get some pocket money every week and some of them get money from home. The School runs a Bank for the benefit of the boys and the boys are taught the principles of Banking. There is also a small canteen where the boys can purchase anything they want—within certain limits of course. Both the Bank and the Shop are entirely run by the boys under theguidance of one of the Masters. The boys are also allowed to write and receive any number of letters and to have as many interviews with their parents and relatives as possible. It is of paramount importance that the boys should be made to develop a genuine desire to get back to their own homes, and to promote that desire, they are sent home on leave on their own guarantee. The chief aim of the Reformer should be to bring the boy and his home nearer, and in certain cases, official letters are written to parents requesting them to come and to see their boy or to write letters to him more frequently.

There is an open air stage where the boys stage dramas and variety entertainments for the benefit of their own comrades and the public. Daily news in three languages —Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam—are written on three blackboards for the benefit of the boys (Picture 5).

AGRICULTURE

Training in Agriculture forms a very important part of the school activities and boys are encouraged to lay out and maintain their own gardens—House gardens, Class gardens, etc. 'Grow More Food' campaign is in full swing and the quantity of vegetables required for the school kitchen is obtained in full from these gardens. Fruits like Bananas and Mangoes, grown in the school gardens, are frequently distributed to the boys (Picture 4).

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL INSTRUCTION

While attending to all the needs of the boy, the ethical side of his personality is not in the least neglected. The school has within its premises a Temple, a Mosque, a Catholic Chapel and a Protestant Chapel, and the boys are encouraged to congregate at the respective places of worship for thinking of their Creator. They commence the day's work with a common prayer and go to bed after a song of Praise.

Juvenile Delinquency is slightly on the increase at the present moment on account of the poor economic conditions existing in the State, nay, in the entire country. Everything is so awfully costly that poor parents are not in a position, financially, to feed, clothe and educate their children properly, and Juvenile Delinquency is the natural outcome. On careful analysis it is revealed that the majority of the children committed to this school have either lost their fathers or their mothers or both and that is another reason for the existence of these delinquents. There is yet another very important cause for Juvenile Delinquency, viz., lack of proper discipline at home. Therefore, if fathers and mothers can make up their minds to see that their children grow up into useful citizens by bringing them up under proper discipline the problem of Juvenile Delinquency can be solved to a very great extent indeed. Is it not, therefore, incumbent on the part of every parent, in the interest of our own motherland, to see that their children are taught and trained to become worthy sons of the soil?

V. D. MANṬRAMURTI,
Headmaster.

GOVT. SENIOR CERTIFIED
SCHOOL, CHINGLEPUT.
26*th August* 1950.

OUR EXCURSION

The excursion to Krusadai, the long cherished hope of many a zoology student, came on the 25th of July. By 11-30 a.m. the Dhanushkodi passenger with about sixty-five of us whistled off amidst harsh sky-rending 'unda-patras'.

Though reserved, our compartment was a bit crowded. At night every one began stretching out as he pleased. Some agreed on an act of symbiosis. Those who were awake could notice some under the benches and on the berths snoring others out of sleep. Thus we slept.

On the 26th of July early in the morning we alighted at the Mandapam Camp station. A walk of about one mile brought us to the Central Fisheries Research station where we were to stay. Here research is carried on by learned doctors on various subjects under 'Marine Biology'.

From the 27th morning onwards began our routine work, especially collection on the seashore. On the second day of our work we were to go to Pamban. Early in the morning after the usual cup of coffee we started, and reached Pamban bridge by about 7 o'clock. Nearly one and a half miles in length Pamban is one of the very long bridges in India. It has got a lifting part at the southern end. The bridge is supported by about hundred and fifty huge pillars.

The sea around Pamban is rocky and shallow. We climbed on jutting rocks, lifted coral stones and made our keen scientific observations, some with good results and some in vain. At times we saw from below trains crossing the bridge proud and exulting like an untiring horse.

On the fine morning of Sunday the 30th July we got into our boat. She splashed her way towards the beautiful island of 'Shingle'. In the boat some of us joined together in 'O Lord our help in ages past' and such other hymns.

Shingle is a small island with an almost corally beach. It had many thorny plants and tall grass distributed over it. At one end there was a tall tapering pillar painted white and black, probably a landmark. This island has no inhabitants except for some fishermen who visit the island at times. We saw the shells of sea turtles and, nearby, twigs and ashes, from which we inferred that those people must have cooked and eaten the flesh.

The strange sights of this island made me think of Stevenson's 'Treasure Island' where Capt. Osborne and his followers had strange experiences. You may not believe it, we too had interesting experiences, but we had not to fight the savages. Our untiring Osborne, Dr. Joshua, led us back safely.

I would be failing in my duty if I did not say something about Krusadai, the island after which our trip is named.

This is not a big island. The provincial Fisheries Department has established a station in this island. The officers of this station were good enough to welcome us on the wharf, while their battery-worked radio provided melodious music. The pair of peacocks standing nearby on the shore looked at us anxiously and chuckled to each other.

First we were shown around the little museum in the place where they kept different types of seaweeds, corals, fishes, crabs, snakes, beautiful shells, etc.

Krusadai has a number of whistling casuarinas on one part of it. Coconut trees, palms and plants like thespesia are not rare. Some part of the island has got a completely coral beach. We disturbed a large number of residents among these corals and caught some of them as prisoners who were destined to be martyrs of science. We bade farewell to Krusadai by 12 o'clock.

We started for Rameshwaram on Tuesday, 1st August. Rameshwaram is only nine miles south of Mandapam. Some of us had a pleasure trip in the Rameshwaram sea

where our 'Diver' got us valuable specimens. Here the sea is not more than four fathoms deep.

In the afternon we all visited the famous ancient temple of Rameshwaram. It was a sight to see pilgrims from far away places coming and going. At the entrance the Sadhu with his shell bowl and Yogi at his 'Asana' attracted us. In every nook and corner we saw beautiful paintings and sculpture. In fact the whole temple is an embodiment of Indian architecture. The huge 'Kamadhenu' inside attracted some of our photographers.

Shopping was another interesting business inside the temple. Shells of every sort, cleaned and polished, emptied all our purse. We returned to Mandapam in the evening.

On Wednesday the 2nd of August all of us boarded the 'Dhanushkodi passenger' bound for Madras. We reached Tambaram by 11 a.m. on Thursday. Our sunburned complexion may have displeased our friends. Pity them! For they know not what we achieved.

K. C. GEORGE.

LIGHT OF A LOVELY SOUL

Should we not live in loveliness
In spite of breaking pain,
And see in cruel loneliness
The rainbow thro the rain?
The rugged hills that rise and calm
With their majestic grace;
And birds that sing a silver psalm
Of deep unceasing praise.
Should we not see with childlike eyes
The singing unfettered air;
The silent challenging sunset skies,
And kneel in reverent prayer?

Take heart, dear soul; there is a heaven,
And sorrow cannot kill
The life that love itself hath given,
Of his own sweet will.

ARUNTHATHY KANAGATHUNGAN.

THE KRUSADAI BOAT

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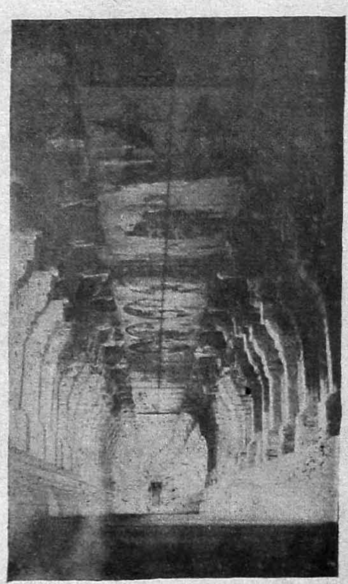
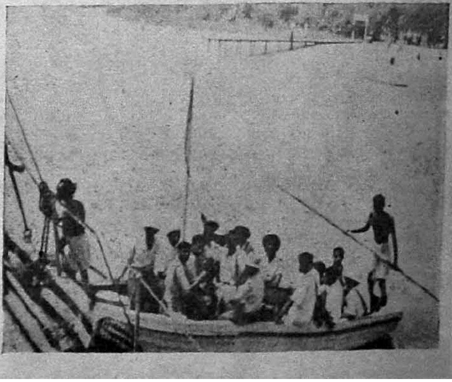


RAMESWARAM

BOAT COMING ALONGSIDE



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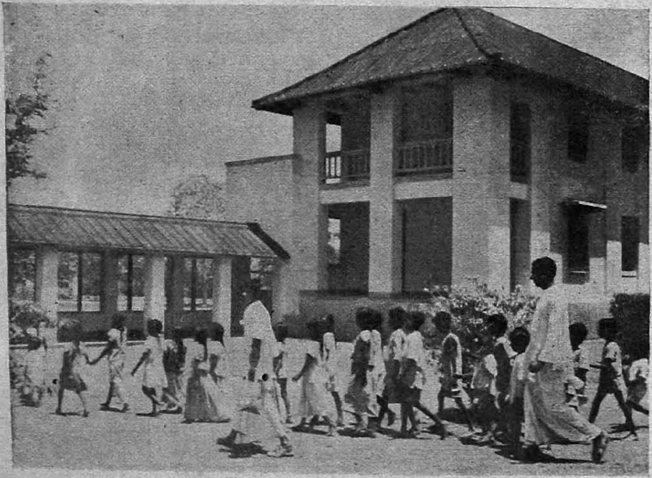
W. C. C. DANCE AT THE R.S.L. ENTERTAINMENT



COMING TO THE POOR-FEEDING IN SELAIYUR HALL ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

CRICKET AT TAMBARAM
versus
SALEM CRICKET CLUB

A DEFENCE OF MODERN POETRY

T. B. Ramamurthy

Modern Poetry, I must concede, is rather beyond the comprehension of average intellect. It appears to be frivolous, obscure and unintelligible. But that is no reason for foolishly neglecting it.

It is indeed difficult to understand great poetry; and it is only the deep-sighted mind that can travel into the realms of thought and philosophy which the poet reveals. The average mind cannot appreciate it and therefore shuns it calling it silly, vague and foolish. And that is just the case at present.

The aim of poetry is to teach and guide, and every great poet has (what else do you think is our business?) a great purpose. And without doubt Modern Poetry is more didactic and more philosophical than ever. Just examine this little poem acclaimed one of the best of the Moderns (and I blush behind my palm as I receive the applause), and it will substantiate my statement.

> There was a crow and it was a crow
> So every one did call it so,
> The crow was black and so its beak
> 'Ka ka ka ka' so did it speak.
> The crow had a wife, the wife a child,
> They lived with nature in a wood,
> They were single and therefore joyous;
> Men! of life they give you lessons!
> The crow did die, the child did weep;
> The wife did die, the child did weep;
> Oh! love! found only amidst the dumb,
> Loveless men I would I could bomb!

In the very first place the anile orthodox critics will animadvert on this as being 'metrically defective.' To them my simple answer is 'orthodoxy thy name is bondage!'

Now the poem to the casual eye may mean nothing more than it seems to say, but let me explain it and lead you to its heart.

The first two lines of the first stanza: These lines connote that people knew the bird as such but did not know what examples of life-leading it could set. We look down upon it as a useless animal but even that 'useless animal' has much to teach mankind.

Next, the fourth line: 'ka ka'. To you it is a simple sound. But if you knew Sanskrit (which I doubt) you would know that 'ka' means 'who'. 'Who is coming?' The question is implied and the inevitable answer, of course, is 'He!'. He is coming to redeem us, to save us, to punish us! Thus a prophesy, a hope and a warning are embedded in this simple and apparently meaningless word. This, allow me to digress, besides reading a new meaning into a meaningless word, enriches the English language thereby.

Last two lines of the next stanza. The crows lived alone and they were therefore happy. To be happy we must leave the loquacious, pugnacious human Society and go into the conntry, live there in solitude enjoying the sweet freshness and unseduced beauty of nature and make our lives really worth living. This is indeed a great lesson men must learn.

Last two lines of the last stanza: This is the central idea. (Students! this is also an important annotation.) There are in the Modern world people who are entirely devoid of any conjugal, filial or any other kind of affection. This is to admonish such people. The Modern Poet is more human than ever and is therefore capable even of wrath. And so he wishes to destroy such 'loveless men' by employing bombs (even though it be peace time) to be able to sanitate society, remould it, set up a better social order and establish a utopia.

Besides showing that the poet knows the bombs and their destructive value, this attests that he is marching with the times. The poet must not lag behind; he must march along and ahead.

(Continued on page 18)

AN APPRECIATION OF A DANCE

At the Rural Service League entertainment Miss Hemamalini Vijayaraghavan gave a dance-sequence which was doubtless the high-light of the day's programme. Bright and smiling and full of life and activity, she was trim and sleek as she went into action and seemed to be in the fullness of youth beaming with a delicate beauty and charm. For over an hour and a half she trailed and glided, spun and twirled on the stage presenting a set of eight features all belonging to the Bharatanatya style. Those movements were sometimes mere 'Nritta' or physical attitudes of dances, sometimes they included 'Nritya' in which besides the physical movements, themes and ideas were expounded through significant handposes technically known as 'Mudras'. The process of explanations by means of the actions of the hands is called 'Abhinaya'. She also showed a few 'Rasas' or expressions of the face to bring out the respective feelings and thoughts connected with the theme or idea in action.

The most significant fact to be borne in mind from the technical side of the whole performance is that it was not strictly a dance but was a 'dance-drama'. It involved the beautiful motions of the body so typical of a dance and also an element of dialogue which was expressed in a powerful language through a prescribed code of gestures of the hands. To ensure success in this effort, the ability to shoot up to peak heights of emotions and to suffuse them on the face in the form of expressions and an exceptionally graphic and facile physique to suggest through rythmic activity the delicate and dainty thoughts of the dream-mind are needed.

Maybe desperately long years of hard and fast training is required to produce a wonder-man or woman in the art. I believe that the very faint music and accompaniments did not create a proper stage for the dancer to step in and show up. The monotony in make-up may be excused since there was only a single dancer to appear throughout. And yet the gypsy dance was so well done that it appealed to all of us and is still reverberating in the mind.

I should also be permitted to pay a compliment to the 'Rasa Bhava' or expressive side of the dancer. She is endowed with face and eyes that can express on them the most subtle and nice feelings with amazing precision and effect. Whereas hard and disciplined training will make an average dancer to spin and scoot, and trail and glide quite up to the standard, the best efforts put forth to master the 'Rasas' will not alone bear similar results unless the artist has a keen sense of perception and an intuitive ability to translate the surge of emotions into clear concrete shapes on the face with poignancy and feeling.

(*Continued from page* 17)

But, gentlemen, has it occurred to you, why the author has chosen a crow? Why should he put stress upon 'black'? Why not choose some other bird and some other colour? Well, the answer is, to a poet black or white or any other colour is the same. He has no chromatic prejudices, no colour distinction, no racial discrimination. But at present some of the fair ones seem to think that the black have black brains (and surely the more learned among you will retort that there is black inside the white brains too). How utterly illogical and how completely ridiculous! Coming to the point, the author implies that we must forget all these differences, consider ourselves concolorous, come closer together, rub each other's shoulders and noses and make the best of our stay in the world.

I have, I am sure, shown you the inscrutable philosophy of a portion of our Modern Poetry. I could show more. But I must conclude, not because I believe that brevit is the soul of wit—quite on the contrary I hold that brevity is the betrayal of ignorance,—but because of these editorial limitations!

EINSTEIN'S LATEST IN THE PRESENT LIGHT

E. C. George

Inquisitiveness is inherent in man. He curiously looks at things and wants to know what they are and why they are so and not otherwise. The artist, the philosopher and the scientist pledge themselves to the pursuit of *truth.* The scientist leads the way in the field of investigation of material objects. From the alchemists to Newton and from Poincaré to Einstein, generations of scientists have attempted to discover and understand the mysteries of the universe. The significance of the various theories lies in the explanation of the *cosmic control* of this dynamic universe, even though the explanation be *incomplete* and *approximate.*

One of the signal contributions of Sir Isaac Newton to the world of physical science was the explanation he offered about the nature of light. He said that light consists of extremely fine particles (or 'Corpuscles') ejected out of the source; this theory is known as the 'Corpuscular Theory of Light'. It was able to explain many of the phenomena of light. But it was in direct opposition to the 'principle of interference'—that light added to light can produce darkness, a fact which is easily seen experimentally. So another explanation was offered: that light is some kind of wave motion. But any wave motion must have a medium to exist in; and it was soon shown that no *material* medium was necessary. Hence arose the conception of the '*ether*', which existed everywhere and which had certain other absolute properties.

What happens when material bodies like our Earth move through the ether? The ether may be at rest and the earth moving through it (as a sieve through the air); or the ether may be completely carried with the earth; or partially dragged by the earth (as a worm moving through mud). In any case the velocity of the ether with respect to the earth may be determined. One of the methods I will try to explain using a common analogy. We can find out the velocity of a stream by finding the time taken by a boat to cover equal distances along and across the flowing stream. Identical in principle, though entirely different in the experimental set up, were the delicate and accurate experiments of Michelson and Morley, which had for their goal the determination of this 'ether drift'. But it gave a surprising but unmistakable negative result. There was no reason why the experiment should fail.

Here came in Albert Einstein's boldness of approach; for the distinguishing feature of modern scientific thought lies in that it begins by discarding all *a priori* conceptions about the nature of reality (such as had characterised classical physics) and takes instead well-authenticated carefully tested *experimental* facts. In a word modern science is necessarily *empirical* and no one has done more to make it so, than Albert Einstein. In the case of the Michelson Morley experiment, accepting the experimental fact, he proceeded to work out the inevitable consequences with a rare energy and zeal. Thus came about the birth of the *Special Theory of Relativity* in 1905. The theory starts from the two experimental facts, which it takes as its postulates; the *constancy of the velocity of light* and the *complete equivalence* of two uniformly moving '*systems of reference*'. The most remarkable concept that emerged was that matter could be transformed into energy, according to the relation.

$$E = mc^2$$

c being the velocity of light (186,000 miles per sec.). In other words, the special theory unifies the concepts of mass and energy.

The *General Theory of Relativity*, which also contained *Einstein's Theory of Gravitation*, was published eleven years after, that is, in 1916. It showed mathematically that gravitation and inertia were equivalent,

the difference being dependant only on the 'system of reference'. It is but justice to point out that without the development of the *Tensor Calculus*, the work of pure mathematicians like Reimann, Christoffel and Gauss, science would have had to wait for another century for such a generalised theory. Space, Time, Matter, Energy, Gravitation and Inertia were brought into a single concept by this generalisation.

Along with these developments, the *Quantum Theory* and its later refinement *Wave-Mechanics* were perfected mainly by the labours of Louis de Broglie, W. Heisenberg, E. Schrodinger and P. A. M. Dirac. These were found adequate for most of the problems of Atomic Theory. Hence we had two revolutionary theories, one applying to the cosmos and the other to the atom.

Attempts to effect the unification of these two theories were not entirely fruitless; Dirac succeeded in evolving a system of *Relativistic Quantum-Mechanics* by a generalisation of the classical Hamilton-Jacobi formulation of Newtonian Mechanics, to include the Heisenberg Indeterminancy Principle on the one hand and the Principle of Special Relativity on the other. The system was not completely consistent as it led to inconsistencies such as infinite self energy for every elementary particle. But it had considerable success in predicting the existence of the *Positron* (positive electron) and the processes of *pair creation and annihilation.*

Scientists are now startled by the announcement—'Einstein has done it again.' He 'did it' once before in 1926, when he claimed to have formulated a new theory which unified all the various theories in the field of physics. But not long afterwards it was found that his theory had not accomplished what it promised. Truth is elusive, so much so that the moment you think it to be in your grasp, you discover how much further it still is and the scientist continues his eternal quest with unflagging industry. Now it is again declared that another more general *Unified Field Theory* is completed by Einstein. Though subject to verification the 'venerable old man of science' of seventy-one feels the outcome of his arduous research for more than 30 years, to 'be highly convincing'. With him we hope and ardently hope that we are at last in the 'Promised land', visions of which were cherished by the long train of scientists from days of yore.

The complete theory was displayed (entirely typewritten) for the first time at the Princeton University Press, at the opening session of the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. It is to be added as a new chapter to the third edition of the famous book, '*The Meaning of Relativity*'[1] to be issued in February 1950.

A dazzling figure in Science, as he is today, Einstein's greatest qualities lie in the field of character and morals. In his tribute to Einstein, Millikan[2] says, 'I came to admire him most for his extraordinary openmindedness, his modesty, his honesty and his complete readiness to admit that he had been wrong and to change his position entirely in the light of new discoveries.'

Albert Einstein continues so, and so does his quest. He continues to make discoveries and presents them to the world with his characteristic humility and openness to correction. He can truly say of himself,

> 'Thus at the roaring loom of Time I ply,
> To weave for God, the garment thou seest him by.'

[1] 'The meaning of Relativity'; By A. Einstein. A copy of the book (2nd edn.) is available with the Miller Library.

[2] 'Albert Einstein on his Seventieth Birthday': by R. A. Millikan, Reviews of Modern Physics, Vol. 21 (3) 1949.

COLLEGE NOTES

NEWS OF OLD STUDENTS

In Lady Doak College, Madhurai, RANI BALIAH is teaching Mathematics, INGRID WILHELMSSON (who had the first rank in the M. A. degree examination in Philosophy this year) is teaching Logic, SAROJINI RAJAMANIKKAM Economics and SAROJINI RAJENDRAN English.

In Women's Christian College, Madras, ELSIE THEOPHILUS is teaching History, SURIYA SAMUEL Economics, ENID BAMFORD English, PADMA English and FLORENCE THEOPHILUS Physiology.

SUSIE TITUS is lecturing in History in Coimbatore.

VICTORIA THEOPHILUS is teaching Zoology in the Christian Medical College, Vellore.

GRACE VERGIS is teaching Philosophy in Trivandrum.

GEMMA ERNEST has an appointment in the Madras Fisheries Department.

IONA PITCHER is giving coaching in French in our college.

M. AZEEZUDDIN has received the degree of Ph.D. from Edinburgh University and on his return has been appointed Professor of Bacteriology in the Government Veterinary College, Madras.

P. BHAKTHAVATSALU PATNAIK has received the degree of Ph.D. from London University, and on his return has been appointed Professor of Mathematics in Presidency College, Madras.

A. J. GOVINDRAJ is a lecturer in Pachaiyappa's College.

T. V. LAKSHMINARASIMHAM is teaching in Corley High School.

K. M. GEORGE now generally known as G. M. KAIPERIDEM is teaching in the Lawrence Memorial School, Mount Abu.

K. GEORGE CHACKO, who did so much for this Magazine last year, has been given a scholarship for study at the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, and has published in the *Indian Journal of Economics* a review of von Neumann and Morganstern's Theory of Games and Economic Behaviour.

The Government of India has deputed G. SUBRAMANYAN (1940-42) to the United States of America, to work with the International Engineering Company Inc., Denver, U.S.A., for the preparation of the designs of the Hirakud Dam across the River Mahanady in Orissa. He is an officer in the Central Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation Commission, New Delhi. He and his colleagues will visit major dams in the United States to gain experience in the designs of other types of dams also.

In the list of successful candidates in the last examination for the Indian Administrative Service are the names of several former students of the college.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARAN was a student in the Economics Honours classes from 1944 to 1947 and passed the Honours degree examination in the First Class. He was on the staff of St. John's College, Palamcottah, from 1947 to 1948 and subsequently a lecturer in this college, resident in Selaiyur Hall from 1948 until the date of his being called to Delhi for Administrative training.

P. R. V. BHIMAN passed the S. S. L. C. examination at too early an age to join a college and, during his year between school and college, learnt typewriting and shorthand ; his Intermediate course was in Kumbakonam, and he joined the Mathematics Honours course in this college in 1945, had three years of residence in Selaiyur Hall, and passed the Honours degree examination in 1948 with a high First Class. Last year he was a tutor in Bishop Heber Hall.

A. S. KRISHNAMOORTHY passed the S. S. L. C. examination at too early an age to join a college, and during his year between school and college, learnt typewriting and

shorthand. He acquired a high proficiency in shorthand, and has won prizes in all-India shorthand examinations. He was a student in the college from 1943 to 1946, a tutor in St. Thomas' Hall from 1946 to 1947, and a lecturer from 1947. While on the staff of the college he has done research in Statistical theory and has prepared for and received the M.Sc. degree.

STEPHEN RAJARATNAM is tea planting at a Brooke Bond Estate in Mysore.

O. C. KARUNAKARA NAIR is a teacher in B.E.M.P. High School, Tellicherry.

NARAYANA KURUP is a statistician in a mill in Ahmedabad.

O. T. MADHAVA NAMBIAR is Probationary Assistant in the Reserve Bank, Bombay.

K. C. S. PANIKKAR has recently held a successful exhibition of his pictures in the School of Arts, Madras. Four of his pictures were bought for the College.

K. THEODORE, now generally known as T. KOILPILLAI, is teaching in P. S. G. Arts College, Coimbatore.

M. ARAMVALARTHAN was some time at the Ramakrishna Mission School at Periyanayakkapalayam, in Coimbatore district. He has now gone to the U.S.A. with a scholarship.

IVOR SMITH-CAMERON has gone to England to study in the College of the Resurrection, Mirfield, Yorkshire.

I. D. CHIDAMBARAM was married on 8th September to the daughter of Mr. T. S. Avudaiappa Pillai.

JAYASINGH THOMAS who has returned from a short course of study in England, was married on August 24th to the fourth daughter of Mr. K.G. Monappa.

CHANDRA THOMAS was married on August 24th to the son of Mr. Jayaraj Nadar.

BALU ALAGANAN has married the third daughter of Mr. K. G. Monappa.

STAFF

The most obvious difference in the staff this year is the temporary absence of our Principal, Dr. A. J. Boyd. Though he has been known to describe the function of the Principal as that of a 'slightly threatening cloud on the horizon', we realise that he has also been a sheltering cloud and we miss the individual sympathy and interest he shows to all. But we wish him a good furlough, and we welcome in a similar capacity the Rev. J. R. Macphail who steers the College through 1950-51. We look forward to Dr. Boyd's return in a few months.

We bid farewell to two retiring Associate Professors: Mr. S. Subbarama Iyer and Dr. S. S. Gandheker, who are retiring after many years of service. Mr. Subbarama Iyer has taught Economics, and inspired many with his enthusiasm for co-operative commercial enterprise. He was a founder, and the first President of the Tambaram Co-operators' Club, and always emphasised that the aim is not merely the organisation of a means of obtaining goods more cheaply, but is the development of mutual good-will, and the co-operative spirit.

Dr. Gandheker has been Librarian through most of the time the college has been in Tambaram, and has brought order in the keeping of the books and the arrangements of seats and tables. During our first years in Tambaram he spent much of his time visiting with parties of students a number of the villages round the college, discovering in what ways fruitful Rural Service might be carried on.

It is good news that both Mr. Subbarama Iyer and Dr. Gandheker intend to live in Tambaram, where they will contribute to the life of the academic community, although not members of the college. Mrs. Gandheker continues her noble work as Secretary of the Tambaram Child Welfare Centre.

A number of members of staff have left us to become Professors in other colleges: Mr. N. Chakravarthy, Associate Professor of Chemistry, has gone to Madura; Mr. P.S. James Manickavasagam, Lecturer in Mathematics, to Calicut, in the Madras Government Educational Service; Mr. M.S. Samuel to Osmania University; and Mr. V. Narasimhan to Salem.

Mr. P. T. Srinivasan is in A.I.R., New Delhi.

Mr. S. Parthasarathy, for many years commandant of the College contingent of the U.T.C., the U.O.T.C., and the N.C.C., has accepted an appointment by the Ministry of Defence as liaison officer with the N.C.C.

Four members of staff have left since the publication of the last number of the Magazine, to join the Indian Administrative Service: Messrs. P. S. Bhaskaran, P. R. V. Bhiman, K. S. Chandrasekharan and K. C. Thomas. We reported their success in the I.A.S. examination in the Magazine.

To all these old friends who are leaving the immediate family of the college, we offer our good wishes in their new work. We hope that they will ever remember us with affection, as we shall them.

There are a number of new members of staff to welcome. Mr. G. C. Martin has returned after two years' furlough. Everyone is happy that he and his family are amongst us once again. Dr. J. D. Savarirayan-Paul, our new Professor of Economics, was a student of the college many years ago. He has had a distinguished career as an economist, both in India and Britain. Well-known economists in India have been his research pupils, and the last eleven years he has mostly spent teaching in Cambridge. While there he was for some time giving broadcasts in Tamil, along with Rev. Gordon Matthews, then recently retired Professor of English in this college.

Mr. C. S. Venugopala Rao and Mr. I. M. Mathai, who were tutors last year, have become lecturers. Other new lecturers are Miss F. P. Velu, our second woman lecturer in History, from Allahabad University, where she was an inter-university athlete; and Mr. K. Subramaniam, English; Mr. George Isaac, Economics; Mr. S. Chandrasekharan, Mathematics; Mr. C. E. J. Daniel, Physics; and Mr. V. Subramaniam, Chemistry.

The new tutors are Messrs. A. S. Karat and A. David, English; M. Parthasarathy and K. Sitaraman, Mathematics; M. Abel, History; B. M. Arthur, K. M. Karunakaran and C. B. Rajagopal, Physics; P. K. Krishnaswamy, T. C. Vasudevan and S. Karthikeyan, Chemistry; B. S. Dorairaj, Zoology; and P. V. Ramachandra Nair, Physiology.

WOMEN STUDENTS' HOSTEL

The college has for years been searching everywhere for a building suitable for a hostel for the women students. Last year we were grateful to have a house in Pallavaram, but it was not a suitable building. This year, through the generosity of the Methodist Mission, we have a building which has actually been built for a women's hostel. Set in a quiet garden with fine old peepul trees, it looks out on one side on the grassy expanse of the Race Course, and on another on the thickly-wooded Government House park. The one disadvantage is the distance from the college. In addition to the hostel, there stand in the grounds a house, where at pressnt Dr. and Mrs. Kibble are living, and a beautiful and peaceful chapel, or small church, where the women students have their morning prayers, reading the passages prescribed in 'The People of God', and which is open at other times for quiet meditation.

Shortly before the beginning of term the hostel was still not fully repaired nor furnished, and Mrs. Kibble was ceaselessly active for some weeks getting furniture suitably designed and made and making arrangements for the mess. The dining room furniture follows the pattern of the Halls in Tambaram; the common room increasingly presents a welcoming and home-like appearance.

Miss Velu, the new lecturer in History, also came, as resident Sub-Warden, before the beginning of term, preparing the hostel for the incoming students.

The College has supplied material for games, and prepared courts beside the hostel, under the direction of Mr. C. A. Abraham. It was some time after the courts were ready before they were used, but towards the end of term they were being regularly played

on by a few enthusiastic students, who are talking of entering the Women's Intercollegiate Games Association. Miss Mary Abraham is the Games Secretary.

Food is carried for the hostel three or four times a day from Tambaram, which, Miss K. Subramaniam, the Hostel Secretary, says, gives them a greater feeling of being part of the college.

THE MAGAZINE

Dattatreyan, who did so much for the Magazine two to three years ago, has returned to College for a further course. We are glad to have his help with the Magazine again, but the work of student-editor for this number has in the main been shared between M. Unnikrishnan, K. S. Sundararama Sarma and P. V. Martandam.

We regret that it was not possible to produce the first number before the end of the first term. We shall, in consequence, have only two numbers in this volume; the next number will be published about the middle of the third term.

KESAVAN UNNI NAYAR

To the obituary notice of Colonel Nayar earlier in this Magazine, we should like to add the following letter from a mechanic who was formerly a servant of a member of staff.

'I am extremly sorry today when I purchase a newspaper to read the Independence news at Railway Station at 1-30 p.m. I open the 2nd coloum and read about our old Student Mr. Unni Nayar, who died on Korean war front.

'I had just like electric shocked and droop some water from my eyes. I deeply felt very much in this Independence day about his life. I remember he use to come to your flat and I met his last visit in the year 1940-41 with army uniform, when I was working under you. Anyhow, I would like to sent my condolence of sympathy to his brothers, but I did't know their address. I cut this coloums and enclosed his tribute. We shall pray for him.'

Many of us feel the same.

COLLEGE SERVICE

LIST OF PREACHERS FOR FIRST TERM

July	2	6. p.m.	Rev. J. R. Macphail (Acting Principal)
"	7		Rev. P. Ramaseshan, B.A., L.T., Presbyter, C.S.I., Tambaram
"	15		Dr. W. F. Kibble
"	23	7-30 a.m	Holy Communion. Rev. J. R. Macphail
"		6. p.m.	Rev. G. C. Martin
"	30		Most Rev. Yuhanon Mar Thoma, B.A., B.D., S.T.M., Metropolitan, Mar Thoma Syrian Church
August	6		Rev. D. R. Devaprasad, B.A., B.D., L.T., Gurukul, Kilpauk
"	13		Sri V. Titus Varghese
"	20		Sri C. D. S. Devanesen
"	27		Rev. R. A. Baigrie, M.A., Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Madras
September	3		Rev. R. S. Macnicol
"	10		Dr. J. D. Savarirayan-Paul

HALL REPORTS

SELAIYUR HALL

Life began with the seniors 'introducing' themselves to the juniors in a fashion which, I am afraid, was rather uncomfortable to them. Of course I am referring to the traditional 'pillowing and ducking' operations which were carried out indiscriminately.

The debating activities of the Hall were inaugurated by Mr. G. C. Martin, M.A., who gave a pleasant talk on 'furlough impressions'. Mr. Martin was followed by Mr. Peter Alwaris, the Socialist leader of Bombay and Mrs. M. N. Clubwala, Honorary Secretary 'Guild of Service' who gave an inspiring talk on 'youth and social service'. Mr. Herman Neusch organiser of 'World Assembly of Youth' also did us the distinct honour of a visit.

The enthusiastic Debating Secretary is planning an ambitious programme of lectures and debates for the ensuing term. The other secretaries are going about their business zealously. More about them in coming issues.

The usual Non-Resident Social went off in the usual manner. The proceedings of the General Body Meetings were very lively and characterised by witty and pungent exchanges. The Independence Day was celebrated with solemn dignity worthy of the occasion. Mrs. Macnicol hoisted the national flag. There was poor feeding in the afternoon on a large scale. The graduates' reception was held on the 19th of August. A really grand entertainment and a grander dinner were the highlights of the occasion.

We are glad to note that a Selaiyurian V. R. Narayanaswamy has been elected Secretary of the College Union. This is becoming a tradition. We have great pleasure in welcoming into our midst the scholarly, dynamic and stimulating Dr. J. D. S. Paul, Professor of Economics.

P. P. KUSHALAPPA,
General Secretary.

31st August, 1950.

ST. THOMAS'S HALL

A glimpse at the term we have passed shows that it has been one of unusual bustle and activity and surely the juniors must have been feeling enmeshed in the maze of innumerable events—Freshers' Night, organised and surprised duckings, midnight pillowings, etc. Messrs. C. N. Mathew and D. Jacob the senior-most students received the salute from the juniors after the ceremonial 'Ducking function' was over.

The first important event of the term was the Freshers' Night when the juniors were initiated into the merry life of our hall by the seniors. The next was the Non-Residents' Social when we were at home to the Non-Residents of our hall.

Independence Day was celebrated with solemn dignity when the Warden hoisted the flag. On the 19th of August we were very much delighted to see some of the old faces of our hall but harnessed with degrees. Under the able guidance of our energetic Entertainment Secretary Mr. B. Muthunayagam we contributed some items which were in keeping with the high standard of our hall.

I understand that good work is being carried on by the other secretaries in their respective spheres.

The General Body meetings were well attended and there was marked enthusiasm which is an ample proof for the interest evinced in the affairs of the hall by the members.

We note with great pleasure the election of Mr. N. S. Kuppuraju to the Student Chairmanship of the College Union Society, and the fact that our Hall this year has the unique distinction of possessing most of the office-bearers of the various Associations of our College.

S. SURYANARAYANAN,
General Secretary.

SOCIETIES

COLLEGE UNION SOCIETY

On Tuesday, July 18, the polling for the election of the office-bearers of the College Union was conducted in the Anderson Hall. N. S. Kuppuraju and K. M. Mathew contested for the post of Student-chairman and N. S. Kuppuraju won the election. V. R. Narayanaswami was unanimously elected Secretary.

Prof. M. Ruthnaswami delivered the inaugural address of the Union on Wednesday, August 9. He spoke on 'Communism in Asia'.

On Thursday, August 24, an oratorical contest was held to select the best speakers of the College to form the College debating team. The following motion was debated: 'All examinations are useless; all degrees and diplomas are worthless'. Twenty-seven speakers entered and there was a fine display of oratory of a high standard. The judges, Dr. M. A. Thangaraj and Mr. A. S. Krishnamoorthy, M.A., M.Sc., came to the decision that N. S. Kuppuraju, N. Nageswaran, S. Sivaraman, E. L. Samuels and V. R. Narayanaswami should form the College debating team. On that occasion, Dr. Thangaraj gave his views and comments on the debate in general.

Mr. Makoto Fujitha, the Delegate from Japan to the International Student Service Conference held in Bombay, addressed the College Union on Friday, September 1. His speech on 'Student life in Japan' was well appreciated.

According to a resolution passed last year, our College Union has decided to join the National Union of Students, a federation of all College Unions in India. The secretaries and office-bearers of the local colleges are meeting together to speed up the formation of the National Union of Students. A convention of the NUS will be held in Bombay this month to draw up the constitution of the NUS and to start its activities.

Our College is sending its representatives to the Youth Forum conducted on alternate Mondays by All India Radio, Madras. M. Krishnankutty represented our College on July 24 in the discussion about 'Money from Home' and R. Dwarakanathan on September 4 in the discussion about 'Discipline amongst College Students.'

V. R. NARAYANASWAMI,
Secretary.

RURAL SERVICE LEAGUE

FIRST TERM REPORT

Office-Bearers:—

President:—Prof. Chandran Devanesen, M.A.
Student Chairman:—V. Ponnampalam.
General Secretary:—A. P. Appanna.

It is with pleasure that I report, that the activities of the League began in full earnestness from the beginning of this term. A notable feature of this year is the enthusiasm and support given by a band of volunteer workers.

An appeal for funds in aid of our work was well responded to by the three Halls. We are indebted to the Wardens as well as the clerks for their kind co-operation in collecting our Hall contributions. In order of contributions, Selaiyur gives approximately Rs. 100 per month, while Heber contributes Rs. 80 and St. Thomas's Rs. 60 per month. A few of the staff members are regular contributors to our funds. The league thanks them all.

We had three 'workers meetings' and one committee meeting. The workers squad is unusually growing in numbers and in enthusiasm. The following are the committee members: the three above office-bearers plus Sri Arumugam and Sri Mahadevan (village rep.); Sri R. Guruswamy (Sec. St. Thomas); Sri Arumanayagam (Sec. Heber); Sri I. M. Bopanna (Meston); Sri Ekambara Singh (Valibar Sangam); Sri Jaganathan (Medical work). We had a talk on 'The prospects of a Rural University as envisaged by the University Commission' by our president. Dr. J. D. S.

Paul and Rev. Paul David, from the staff were a source of inspiration to our workers in our workers meetings.

The annual entertainment, the main source of our income, came off in the middle of this term. Miss Hemamalini Vijayaraghavan was the artiste and Mrs. Chambers was the patron of the day. We are thankful to the entertainment committee in general and in particular to Mr. Bennett Albert, who was in charge of the entertainment accounts. The approximate collection was Rs. 1,300. We are left with a net receipt of Rs. 600 after meeting the expenditure. Unlike other years this year the whole show was managed by the workers. Thanks are due to all who helped to make the function a success.

Regarding the constructive side of our work we have the following departments with their respective leaders.

School:—The president; Medical work:—Sri Jaganathan; Cottage industries:—The General Secretary; Sanitary:— Sri A. Chellappa; Manual work:—Student Chairman; Valibar Sangam:—Sri Ekambara Singh; Sports and entertainment:—Sri Paul Jairaj.

The school has 4 teachers and 120 pupils. A new shed is about to be constructed in addition to the existing two. Arrangements have been made to provide furniture and necessary equipment. On the Independence Day the Heber Hall Secretary announced that his Hall has raised a fund to provide some additional furniture for the school. Our thanks to the Heberians.

As usual the medical work was regularly attended to.

The manual work group was active. In addition to the Himalayan Football Club, a volley ball team has cropped up among the young men of the village. Illingar Kalazam is giving its fullest co-operation in making our endeavours in the village fruitful.

Village boys are employed in our weaving centre and a midday meal is provided for the boys—that is 12 in number. The weaving master Sri Kannaiya Naidu is in charge of the centre.

The Independence Day was celebrated in the village school by organising sports, distributing prizes and sweets. Poor-feeding was done in Selaiyur Hall.

In addition to the rural works we have taken an interest in hospital visiting, arranged through Seva Samajam (Guild of Service). We gave a successful entertainment to the T. B. patients of the Government T.B. Sanatorium, Tambaram, on 26th August. Our thanks are due to Dr. Anjanaulu Naidu, R.M.O. of the Government T.B.S., for his help. We are going to be a unit of the Guild of Service.

Our League sent representatives to the delegates meeting of the social service leagues of various colleges. The General Secretary was elected as the Convener. There, the delegates resolved to form an association of all social service leagues of Madras city colleges. The name given to that was 'Madras Students Social Service League'. The Student Chairman and the General Secretary were elected to the Constitution Draft Committee of the above league. Our President was the chairman of the day's Conference which took place on 2nd September in Government Arts College. Prof. K. Swaminathan, the Principal of Government Arts College, along with Prof. Chandran Devanesen, was elected to the Constitution Draft Committee.

I thank the workers, committee, and the student chairman for their co-operation in this term. My thanks are due to the President for his help and guidance. Thanks to our Patron, our Principal, who helps us to function well.

A. P. Appanna,
General Secretary.

4th September 1950.

THE FINE ARTS SOCIETY.

Report of the Secretary:
A prospect and retrospect

Though the Society started to function very late its inaugural performance was an unqualified success. Srimathis C. P. Radha and R. Jayalakshmi, (disciples of Sri G. N. Balasubramanian, B.A. (Hons.), a student of our college), gave the inaugural performance which was attended by a number of interested members and their guests.

The Executive Committee of the Society was elected in the first week of August along with its office-bearers. P. Ranjitha was elected Treasurer and Srimathi Rajalakshmi Gopalan is on the Board as the women students' representative.

In the next term we propose to arrange *three* performances and we have been assured by many artistes of their co-operation.

DWARAKANATH,
R. SUNDARESAN,
Secretaries.

HISTORY AND POLITICS ASSOCIATION

The General Body meeting of this Association was held on 26th July 1950 when the election of office-bearers took place.

The inaugural meeting took place on 31st July 1950 when Mr. S. E. Hodgson of the British Council spoke on 'Cultural Relations between Great Britain and India, Past and Present.' A condolence resolution was passed on the death of Miss Janaki of the final P.G. class, on hearing of her sudden demise. Mr. Hodgson, in his speech, traced the relations between India and Britain from the beginning in a very interesting way.

The second and last meeting for the first term was held on 10th August 1950 when Mr. Ramamurthi, General Secretary of the All-India P. & T. Workers' Union, spoke on, 'Trade Unionism in India, with particular reference to Government services.' The speech was very informative and gave us an insight into things of which we did not have much information. He made a rapid survey of the past history of the trade unionist movement in India since its formation in the end of the last century.

We are proud that one of our members, N. S. Kuppuraju, is the chairman of the College Union. With the continued help and enthusiasm of our President Prof. Chandran Devanesen, we look forward to a bright and successful year.

S. SANTANAM,
Secretary.

ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION

This year's activities of our Association started with a farewell party to our outgoing lecturer Mr. K. S. Chandrasekaran who has been taken into the I.A.S. It was largely attended and many, including Prof. Devanesen, spoke in appreciative terms of the fine qualities of Mr. Chandrasekaran. Close on its heels, came our first seminar in which our Professor Dr. J. D. S. Paul, read an important paper on 'Economics of Control.' An instructive discussion followed and many of the points were further elucidated by Dr. Paul.

The inaugural meeting was held on 16th August 1950, when Mr. Chartrand, of the U.S. Consulate in Madras, addressed us. In his scintillating lecture, he traced the economic development of the U.S.A. since her independence. He went on to give a few constructive suggestions which would enable our country to achieve that degree of prosperity and prestige which his country holds today. The next day we heard Mr. Roy Choudhury, Principal of the School of Arts, speak on 'Economics and Art'. He dwelt on the subtleties of Art and also on the relationship between Art and Economics.

I must say, that in our president Dr. J. D. S Paul, we have a wise guide and a relentless task-master, who with his rich experience in foreign universities is trying to bring in many innovations and to shape our Association on their model. In the student-chairman, R. Ravi Varma, we have a tireless worker.

I may also add that two of our members, E. L. Samuels and Nageswaran are in the College Debating team. If the initial enthusiasm and co-operative mood of the members are any guide, the prospects of a fruitful and successful year are indeed very bright.

T. GOVINDARAJAN,
Secretary.

KARNATAKA BHASHABHIVARDHINI SANGH

The Sangha was inaugurated, with a special grandeur, on 4-8-50, when an old boy of our College, and present M.L.A., Sri

B. Ananthachar, B.A., B.L., delivered the inaugural address and when the Hon. Sri H. Sitarama Reddy (Minister for Revenue, Madras Government), presided over the function.

The second meeting was held under the presidentship of Sri U. Venkatakrishna Rao, M.A., lecturer in Sanskrit, when Sri M. Mariyappa Bhat, M.A., L.T. (Head of Kannada department, University of Madras), made an interesting and learned speech on '*Karnataka culture*'. The third meeting was a debate, under the auspices of the Sangha, on 'In the present state of India, formation of Linguistic Provinces is not desirable' in which a good number of Kannadigas participated. Sri K. Narasinga Rao, M.A., B.O.L., B.T., was in the chair.

The office-bearers of the Sangha for the academic year are as follows:

Sri K. Narasinga Rao, M.A., B.O.L., L.T. (President).

N. M. Kotra Basaniah (Secretary).

Representatives to aid the secretary in his official work:

R. Ganesha Rao. (B. H. Hall).
A. M. Belliappa. (Selaiyur Hall).
E. Sunanda. (St. Thomas' Hall).
I. M. Bopanna. (Meston Villa).
C. Narayana Setty. (Sankara Vilas).

My thanks are due to our beloved Kannada Pandit Sri K. Narasinga Rao for his kind guidance and to the representatives and members for their helpful co-operation.

N. M. KOTRA BASAMIAH SOGI,
7-9-50. *Secretary.*

MALAYALEE ASSOCIATION

An extraordinary meeting of the Association was held on August 4th, 1950 when Vidwan P. A. Varier, B.O.L., was elected as the President of the Association; and also class representatives for the current academic year. That meeting came to an end with a kathakalakshepam by Mavelikara Gopinath and Party.

The activities for the year began in right earnest with the inaugural address delivered by Mr. K. Madhava Menon, Minister for Education, Madras. That occasion was graced by the presence of Srimathi Kuttimalu Amma who was gracious enough to speak also.

The Association celebrated the 'Onam Festival' on 25th August in a grand and ceremonious manner. The heavy programme of the day began with the grand tea-party at 4-30 p.m. after which a public meeting was held under the presidentship of Vidwan P. A. Varier, B.O.L., when the distinguished guest Dr. K. C. Nambiar spoke. That was followed by the staging of variety entertainments which incidentally included a Malayalam social drama 'Akavum Puravum' by T. N. Gopinathan Nair. The histrionic talents and acting abilities of the players were highly appreciated by the audience and we can proudly say without being accused of boasting that such a well-acted drama like that was not seen for many years.

We can brag of no more activities this term, but we hope to have more in the course of the next term.

DANIEL N. VARGHESE,
K. SANKARANKUTTY NAIR,
Secretaries.

TAMIL SANGAM

The office-bearers of the Sangam for the academic year 1950-51:—

Patron—Thiru T. K. Gopala Iyer, B.A.
President—Thiru P. Alalasundaram Chettiar, M.A.
Student Chairman—S. Ratnaswamy, B.A.
Secretary—C. A. John Sampath.
Assistant Secretary—C T. Chidambaram.

Class Representatives—

I. Section I—Mohanchander.
" II—Mahadevan.
II. " I—Palaniappan.
" II—Damodaram.
III. Thangamuthu.
IV. Balagopal.
B.Sc.—Wilson Dorairaj.
Honours—V. Ponnampalam.

With the help of the enthusiastic office-bearers and the guidance given by both the patron and the president, we were able to

have a successful and largely attended inaugural meeting. The keen and deep interest which was shown by the Tamil students, we hope, will last till the end.

The inaugural address was delivered on Monday the 31st July by Thiru J. Thangavel, B.A. (Publicity Officer, Government of Madras), widely known as Surabi. The student-chairman presided. The subject was 'Nattupadal'. The speaker interspersed his speech with some beautiful pastoral songs and insisted that students should search for the springs of Nattupadal with the tune and simple theme of country life.

We were not satisfied with that grand meeting alone. Many new students arrived this year with talents and the old ones with renewed vitality. We had three debates on 14th August, 22nd August and 1st September respectively.

We deputed Balagopal and Nageswaran as representatives from our Sangam to the Madras University Inter-Collegiate Competition in Tamil, and Thiru. V. Ponnampalam to the Hindu Kala Mandir Oratorial Competition.

We, with the hearty co-operation of the committee members and with the deep interest and zeal and enthusiasm of our fellow-students, look forward to a lively, energetic and successful year.

A. John Sampath,
Secretary.

C. T. Chidambaram,
Assistant Secretary.

THE QUIZ LEAGUE

President—Rev. R. S. Macnicol, M.A.
Captain—R. Dwarkanath.

The opening programme of this session saw Christian College come out with flying colours. This was on 17th July 1950. The next fortnight again Christian won with four points to its credit and it won the next as well. These successive successes have earned for the college its rightful place among the outer society and listening public.

One of our eminent Quiz Masters Mr. Harry Heap (B.I.S.) has left India. Our thanks and best wishes are due to him.

R. Dwaraknath,
Captain.

PHILOSOPHY ASSOCIATION

The General Body meeting of the above association was held in July, 1950, when the following office-bearers were elected:—

Rev. V. M. Thomas—*Staff Chairman.*
George Zachariah—*Student Chairman.*
A. S. Bhaskaran—*Secretary.*
Isaac Bernard—*Treasurer.*

The inaugural meeeting was held on the 21st August when Dr. Butler, M.A., Ph.D., of the Christian Literature Society, gave a very instructive and enlightening lecture on 'Myth in Philosophy'. Mr. S. P. Adinarayan was in the chair.

A. S. Bhaskaran.

THE RADIO CLUB

The Club is an association of people interested in Radio and was founded in 1915. The activities of the year began with the election of office-bearers. In a meeting convened by the President, E. C. George V Hons. and Rajkumar Menon II 2 were elected secretary and assistant secretary respectively.

The inaugral meeting was conducted on the 17th August. Prof. Richard Filipowski (Professor of Electronics, Madras Institute of Technology, Chromepet) gave a lecture on 'Radio in Astrophysics and Geophysics'.

On Tuesday 5th September, Sri V. Narasimhan gave a lecture on 'the Construction of Radio Receivers'.

We now bid farewell to our illustrious President, Sri. V. Narasimhan, M.A., M.Sc., Grad. Brit. I.R.E., whose enthusiasm was the life of the Club. We can't do better than quote from the farewell address, 'The Radio Club will lose in him the guiding hand that had steered it through the rocks of undergraduate indifference.'

The Radio Club and the Physics Society collaborated in giving a farewell party to Mr. Narasimhan.

E. C. GEORGE,
RAJKUMAR MENON,
Secretaries.

ANDHRA BHASHABHIRANJANI SANGHAMU

The following are the unanimously elected office-bearers for the current year:—

President—Sri P. R. P. Francis, M.A.
Vice-President—Sri A. C. Kamakshi Rao, B.A., B.O.L.
Student Chairman—T. B. Ramamurthy.
Secretary—Y. Venkata Reddy.
Assistant Secretary—A. Pratapachandra Reddy.

Our Association, this year, was inaugurated on the 10th August by the Hon'ble Sri Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy, Minister for Prohibition, Government of Madras. Srimathi Ammanna Raja, Deputy Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly, presided.

After the customary Tea-party the meeting commenced with the Andhra Jateeya Geetamu sung by T. B. Ramamurthy. Sri P. R. P. Francis welcomed the guests and during his introduction referred to the services they had rendered to the nation. Sri Sanjeeva Reddy spoke interestingly on our cultural heritage and exhorted the students to take to the study of our classics seriously. Srimathi Ammanna Raja advised the students to make the best use of their time and opportunities to make themselves able to serve the nation.

A debate was held on the 21st August to select a debating team to represent our college in the various inter-collegiate oratorical contests; the student chairman being the observer. The subject was 'Present progress is no real progress'. The Judges Sri P. R. P. Francis and Sri M. Abel adjudicated Y. Venkata Reddy and Y. Narayana Rao to be the best speakers.

The keen enthusiasm evinced by the members on the occasion convinces us of necessity to encourage such debates. Certainly, we have good oratorical talent this year.

The third meeting of the Association was held on the 1st September the student chairman presiding, when Sri G. V. Krishna Rao, Sub-Editor, Vijaya Prabha, great modern scholar and poet (Sri P. R. P. Francis thus introducing him and claiming him as his former student with pride) delivered an interesting and instructive address on 'Sahityatatvamu'. He mainly dealt with the three theories which try to expound the relation between object and Art; namely subjective idealism, objective idealism and materialism. He argued that the above theories were not quite comprehensive and satisfactory, but any solution, he conceded, which we may try to offer, must be passed upon them. He stressed upon the need to free literature of any propagandist flavour.

The executive committee propose to stage a play sometime during the year, and with the co-operation of all (which we earnestly solicit) we hope to make this and our other activities, this year, successful.

Y. VENKATA REDDY,
Secretary.

ATHLETICS

BASKET BALL

Our team this year consists of the folwing players :—

1. A. S. Chandrapandyan.
2. Johnson Daniel.
3. Jacob George.
4. D. Jacob.
5. S. Narasimhan.
6. John C. Philip.
7. George Varghese.
8. C. John.

We started this year's activities with a friendly match against the I. A. F. and we won the match. We have played four League matches till now and won three of them. We lost the match against Stanley Medicals; the game was a very close fight and we lost with the score board at 35-36. Our players were in very good form when we played against the Indian Medicals and we won by 76-12. Our quick passing forwards, Chandrapandyan, Johnson Daniel and Jacob George show great proficiency in the game. Our star back D. Jacob has many a time disappointed the forwards of the opposing team and thus helped us to win.

The presence of Dr. Thangaraj, our President, with us, instils confidence in us and we owe a great deal to him for our victories.

Under the expert coaching of Mr. C. A. Abraham and with the co-operation of all the members of the team, we hope to win the Inter-collegiate championship trophy.

C. John,
Captain.

VOLLEY BALL

The Club started functioning very early in the first term. Being the senior-most member of the team M. Balaram Menon was nominated as the Captain. We played our first practice match against the Chromeco Club and we experienced little difficulty in defeating them. Our next practice match was against the powerful combination of the I. A. F. Tambaram; we lost by a narrow margin, due to our own mistakes.

So far we have played five league matches, all of which we won. All these matches which were played on home ground, need no special mention.

Five of our last year's players are still with us and thus the selection of players became rather easy. J. B. Joseph is the spearhead of the attack with M. B. Menon and Dhanaraj as his able lieutenants, M. C. Oommen, Raghupathi and Govinda Varrier forming a sound trio in the defence. J. C. Jacob and V. Mammen are our promising youngsters.

The following are the results of the league matches:—

Beat ...	Indian Medical	2-0 ...	15-7 and 15-10.
Beat ...	Polytechnic	2-0 ...	15-1 and 15-2.
Beat ...	Govt. Arts	2-0 ...	15-6 and 15-1.
Beat ...	Stanley Medical	2-0 ...	15-2 and 15-1.
Walkover ...	*Teacher's College.*		

Ours is one of the best teams in Madras and it is mainly due to our Physical Director Mr. C. A. Abraham and President Dr. Thangaraj and our thanks are due to them. Under their expert guidance we hope to retain the Championship trophy *this year too.*

M. Balaram Menon,
Captain.

FOOTBALL

It was with some foreboding that we started the season. A good number of our star players had left the College. P. C. George the hefty College and University full back, 'uncle' Thomas Verghese the hard working centre half and skipper, A. Gangadharan Nair the silent and reliable left extreme and Eapen Abraham the right half back were some of them. E. Canagalingam the great custodian of our College and the University for the last half decade had *also* left the College, but rejoined for the duration of the first term and helped us in our big matches.

James, the University left inner, and Charles Verghese are the remaining forwards

from the last year's team and are doing very good work.

K. R. Mekhri our centre forward from Bangalore is the outstanding new arrival. He is the team's main goal getter. With these players our forward line should be a formidable one and is proving so. K. C. Cheriyan and C. John make the defence line very strong.

We started the season with a number of friendly matches. We played the Chromeco, Meenambakkam Sports Club, Royapetta Y.M.C.A., Railway Colony, I.A.F., and Tilak Moti. We were trying out the new players in these matches.

We started the Inter-Collegiate League with a match against Engineering College played at home. The match ended in a draw with neither side scoring. The second was an away match against Loyola College. In this match, against the run of the game, we were unlucky enough to get drawn with three goals to three. K. R. Mekhri scoring all the three goals for us, played a grand game. The third fixture was against the Stanley Medical College. We lost the match 4 to 1. The first half was one goal all. Charles Verghese with a beautiful header had equalised for us. Late in the second half they scored 3 goals more. In the next two matches played at home we easily beat the Veterinary College, and the College of Indian Medicine.

Against Veterinary College Mekhri, James and B. Abraham scored for us. In the match against Indian Medicine, Mekhri 3, and James were our scorers. They replied with one goal.

We are preparing ourselves for the knock-out tournament which comes off early next term. We are going to make a bid for the Wilson Cup. With the present daily improving form we should be a force to be reckoned with.

Our President Rev. J. R. Macphail has always been a constant source of encouragement to us. No match or practice game has ever been played which he did not watch. Our thanks are due to him.

Our Physical Director, Mr. C. A. Abraham, has spared no pains in bringing up the team. We thank him heartily.

Mr. A. T. Balraj has always been of great assistance to us. He accompanied us on all our away matches and refereed most of our home matches. We thank him.

P. S. GEORGE,
Captain.

COLLEGE MAGAZINES RECEIVED

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The Chand Bagh Chronicle, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow, April 1949.
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Stella Maris College Magazine, 1949-50.
Serampore College Students' Chronicle, April 1950.
The Salt (Saltley College, Birmingham) December 1949 and June 1950.
Union High School Magazine, Coimbatore, March 1950.
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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY V. M. PHILIP AT THE DIOCESAN PRESS
18 CHURCH ROAD, VEPERY, MADRAS—28-10-50. C2358.
EDITOR: W. F. KIBBLE, M.A., Ph.D., MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, TAMBARAM.